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General Assembly

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Agenda items 29, 86, 116 and 117

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

Questions relating to information

Right of peoples to self-determination

Human rights questions

Letter dated 10 May 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Revolutionary Government regarding the brutal political and economic measures against our country and against Cubans resident in the United States.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 29, 86, 116 and 117.

(*Signed*) Orlando **Requeijo Gual**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 10 May 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Brutal political and economic measures against our country and against Cubans resident in the United States

Yesterday, 6th May, the United States government announced new measures to make its policy against Cuba even more aggressive and hostile.

In the morning, President Bush restated his hatred of and his aggressive attitude towards our people, repeating his usual cynical attacks and describing this escalation of interventionist measures, when he gave advance notice of them in a brief commentary to a few members of the media. He went as far as to announce brazenly that the aim of these measures was to "hasten the day that Cuba is a free country".

Later, in the afternoon, Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemispheric Affairs Mr. Roger Noriega, one of the authors of the Helms-Burton Act and the Miami terrorist mob's representative in the United States government, made an announcement in Washington in which he gave details of a report given to the U.S. president by the "Commission for Assistance to a Free Cuba", placing particular emphasis on the new economic and political measures the Bush administration is preparing to impose on Cuba.

No report could contain more lies, bitterness, frustration and interference in the internal affairs of another country than are contained in the six chapters and more than 450 pages of the so-called Report of the Commission for Assistance to a Free Cuba.

Among the strategic measures for achieving the overthrow of the Cuban government the document lists: increasing support to internal counterrevolutionary elements, stepping up international campaigns against Cuba, intensifying subversive and misinformation activities against our country, adopting new measures to affect the Cuban economy and as they put it, "to undermine the regime's succession strategy".

The most significant measures in the first chapter, which is entirely devoted to the new methods to be employed in their attempt to destroy the Revolution, include the following:

1. To make $59 million available over the next two years to pay for actions aimed at destroying the Revolution. Among other things, this money will be used for:

a) creating an international fund to develop, "civil society" in Cuba, which will engage "volunteers" from third countries to travel to our country and provide assistance to the mercenaries working for the United States in Cuba. In practice, this means organizing a messenger corps to supply financial and logistic support to the counterrevolution.

b) working with the OAS, to establish, "a scholarship program" to allow counterrevolutionaries chosen by them to study in universities in the United States and in Latin America. This, in essence, is a plan for training cadres for the counterrevolution in Cuba.

c) financing programs to support what they call "democracy –building efforts by youth, women and Afro-Cubans". This is a strange aim, coming from the country of the Ku Klux Klan and discrimination of all types.

d) allocating $18 million for the misnamed TV and Radio Marti broadcastings from a C-130 COMMANDO SOLO airborne platform to be used exclusively for that purpose.

e) maintaining and increasing public campaigns against Cuba in third countries on the subject of alleged human rights violations in Cuba, the "espionage committed against

other countries" the "subversion of democratically elected governments" in Latin America and other acts defined as a threat to U.S. interests; promote international or third-country national conferences to "disseminate information" about US policies on "transition" planning efforts related to Cuba. This is another $5 million to finance the mendacious international campaigns that attempt to damage Cuba's prestige.

2. Limiting those who receive remittances of money and packages to the immediate family of Cubans resident in the United States. Immediate family is defined exclusively as grandparents, grandchildren, parents, siblings, spouses and children. This means that, from now on, Cubans living in the United States will be the only immigrants prevented from sending economic aid to an aged aunt or other close family member.

3. Forbidding Cubans living in the United States from sending remittances and packages to their families if these are "government officials or members of the Communist party". For example, a 70 year old mother will have to give up her political right to receive a remittance.

4. Reducing the number of visits to Cuba by Cubans living in the United States from the one visit per year they are allowed today to one visit every three years; establishing, henceforth, the additional restriction of having to apply for a specific licence for each trip instead of the general licence needed today; giving permission to travel to Cuba only to immediate family members. To this end, the United States government has decreed that from now on the definition of family will be "grandparents, grandchildren, parents, siblings, spouses and children". This means that, henceforth, a cousin, an aunt or any other close relative will not, according to President Bush, be a member of the family. This also means that Cubans who have recently arrived in the United States will only be able to travel to Cuba three years after having emigrated. Whereas the Cuban government is making it easier and easier for émigrés to visit this country, the United States government is placing more and more obstacles in their way. Who are they afraid of?

5. Reducing from $164 to $50 per day the amount of money that Cubans living in the United States can spend to cover expenses when visiting Cuba; a new, arbitrary discriminatory measure imposed on the Cuban community in the United States.

6. Directing the U.S. law enforcement authorities to conduct "sting operations" against anyone who carries money to the relatives of Cubans living in the United States. They even offer rewards to those who inform on illegal family remittances.

7. Stepping up the restrictions on licences for educational trips and academic exchanges by US citizens and institutions with regulations that are more stringent than those currently in effect. Remember that the licences for the so-called "people to people exchanges" have already been eliminated by the Bush administration.

8. Making a rigorous analysis to assess whether implementing Title III of the Helms - Burton Act would run contrary to U.S. interests or if implementing it would expedite the fall of the Cuban Revolution. In practice, it holds out the possibility of bringing third-county businesspeople before U.S. courts if they invest in Cuba, a provision that has not been applied to date.

9. Aggressively pursuing the same Act's Title IV sanctions. These forbid giving foreign nationals who invest in Cuba visas for travel to the United States; additional personnel and resources will be devoted to enforcing this provision of the Helms-Burton Act.

10. Neutralizing Cuban companies working in the export sector. To do this, they will establish a Cuban Asset Targeting Group devoted to investigating Cuban companies and foreign companies which trade with Cuba.

11. Stepping up efforts to involve third-country governments in campaigns against the Cuban Revolution.

12. Supporting action in third countries to discourage tourist travel to Cuba.
13. Continuing to deny visas to Cuban officials who have to travel to the United States.
14. Establishing a Transition Coordinator for Cuba at the State Department which will be in charge of checking if all these measures are being applied.

The other five chapters insolently set forth the measures that the United States government will implement in our country once they have made their dream of overthrowing the Cuban Revolution come true. We shall not stop to analyse them at this point. We shall just give one example: one of the proposed measures is "for the immediate immunization of all children under five who have not been already immunized for the major childhood diseases". Our people can draw their own conclusions. This is a plan to annex Cuba and to return to the misconceived republic of the Platt Amendment.

The cruelty and hatred which inspire this new aggression against our country are beyond belief. What they are doing is using every possible means to exacerbate the difficult conditions which the criminal U.S. blockade already imposes on us. It is a flagrant violation of the human rights of 11 million Cubans whom they are trying to bring to their knees through hunger and disease, simply for the crime of wanting to be free and independent and because we will not submit to imperial orders.

The measures announced yesterday are also a violation of the rights of Cuban-born citizens living in the United States. From now on, new, draconian restrictions are to be imposed on their rights to travel and to send economic aid to their relatives in Cuba.

All of these measures, and U.S. policy as a whole, openly ignore the real interests of the American people, of the overwhelming majority of Cubans living in the United States, of a majority of the members of the U.S. Congress and of broad sectors in that country who want normal relations with Cuba.

The assignment of tens of millions of dollars to promote mercenary activity in Cuba, the violation of international law to carry subversive broadcasts against another country from an airplane, plus the scandalous and internationally criticized installation of a loathsome concentration camp in the territory occupied by force in Cuba all constitute unprecedented acts of provocation which destroy the norms and principles of international law, and which will have to be discussed in the broadest range of international fora, including the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

The devious, cynical, cruel nature of the current administration is revealed clearly by the fact that it adopted these measures against our people at a juncture when the price of food and its transportation cost have almost doubled on the world market — the price of sugar barely covers its production cost and the price of fuel has gone up steadily to reach the outrageous price of almost $40 per barrel. They are also trying to deliver the heaviest blow possible to tourism which has once again entered a period of strong growth.

It makes one laugh to hear promises for the future vaccination of children in a country where preventative medicine and vaccination have attained one of the highest levels in the world, as it does to hear this announcement from a country where tens of millions of men, women and children have no medical care and where more children die for every 1000 live births than in Cuba. The Führer is driven mad by the reality of the enormous human capital created by our people, by its ability to send tens of thousands of doctors to the most remote places in the Third World —which is greater than the ability of all of the advanced countries put together— by its progress in the

education, health and culture systems which will shortly put Cuba in the first place among all the countries on earth.

The solid support given to the Revolution by almost the whole population makes it invulnerable to Mr. Bush's putrid ideology. They want to wipe off Cuba's example. The fraudulently elected President's insane and repugnant programs for transition in Cuba are directed to that end.

This is the way they want to destroy all that a heroic people has built with incredible love. Cuba may be wiped off the map but no threat or insane action by Mr. Bush can discourage it. His cruel and cowardly measures will doubtlessly impose some degree of sacrifice on our people but they will not for one second slow down the march towards the humane and social goals it has set itself and no one will be helpless. Cuba will never return to the horrible, wretched, inhuman condition of a U.S. colony.

As our Commander in Chief said to more than one million Cubans on May 1st. "If Cuba defends itself, if it arrests and punishes mercenaries in order that no one should think they are invulnerable to punishment, then they launch massive campaigns against our country. They want to prevent her from defending herself, and this country, without violating the standards it has always observed in its struggles, will defend itself with the law, and it will defend itself with weapons, whenever this is necessary, down to the last drop of blood". (Applause and shouts)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban Revolutionary Government.

Published in Granma newspaper on May 7, 2004

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Letter dated 10 May 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Israel has continued to violate Lebanese airspace, since on 5 May 2004 between 1027 hours and 1215 hours 16 warplanes simultaneously violated Lebanese airspace, flying over various parts of Lebanese territory, including the capital, breaking the sound barrier and terrifying peaceful inhabitants, including children. Then, between 1425 hours and 1515 hours, four other planes violated Lebanese airspace and were met with resistance from Lebanese anti-aircraft fire. At 1550 hours two warplanes again violated Lebanese airspace and attacked southern Lebanon, firing five rockets in three bursts.

Immediately after these grave acts of aggression, on 6 May 2004, the Personal Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon, Staffan de Mistura, convened a press conference during which he stated: "By way of commentary on the violation of the Blue Line, I should like to emphasize today the gravity of this violation and the importance of the fact that it has put an end to a phase in the ceasefire which had lasted for six to eight weeks ... This incident began at 10.30 a.m. when a number of Israeli violations took place, and by the end of the day the total number of military violations amounted to 27. In our view this is a grave infringement and violation of the Blue Line and Lebanese sovereignty, and, through the United Nations, the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the Member States and in our own personal capacity, we have repeatedly called on Israel to put an end to the violations and pointed out the gravity of the matter and its provocative nature."

Lebanon, which adheres to the resolutions of international legitimacy, attributes to Israel the responsibility for anything which may occur as a result of its aggressive conduct and appeals to the United Nations, the Security Council and the international community to bring all possible pressure to bear upon Israel to stop these violations and acts of aggression.

These grave violations are part of a series of persistent and provocative Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace and territory and are in contravention of the principles of international law and the resolutions of international legitimacy, and

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the Secretary-General of the United Nations has repeatedly called for their cessation.

In view of these violations and the stepping-up of Israeli threats to Lebanon and the safety of its territory and its citizens, Lebanon calls upon the Security Council to deter and prevent Israel from such dangerous acts, which pose a threat to international security and peace. Israel must assume full responsibility for those acts and for any consequences to which they may give rise.

In drawing your attention to the gravity and possible consequences of such acts, I request to have this letter of complaint circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Letter dated 11 May 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to our letter of 10 May 2004 I have the honour to inform you, at the request of the Government of Lebanon, that on 7 May 2004 Israeli occupation forces positioned at Al-Summaqah and Ruwaysat al-Alam in the occupied Shab'a Farms infiltrated to a depth of more than 200 metres into liberated Lebanese territory, thus violating that territory.

On 8 May 2004 a United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) patrol composed of the chief of the liaison office, Colonel Scellos, and Major Colo, together with officers of the Lebanese liaison unit, proceeded to the location of the incident and investigated the violation.

It was evident to the joint Lebanese/United Nations team, after examining the site of the incident and taking the necessary measurements by means of sensitive topographical equipment, that a group of members of the Israeli army had crossed the border of the occupied zone, heading west, and spread out over an area 250 metres deep and 20 metres wide within liberated Lebanese territory, reaching the point defined by coordinates UTM 752174-3690063, in the neighbourhood of Ruwaysat al-Alam marker 173, where the resistance observed the advance of the said Israeli forces and clashed with them, forcing them to retreat. Annexed hereto you will find a map showing the location of the incident.

At various times of day on 7 May 2004, the Israeli forces had committed numerous violations involving the use of warplanes, military helicopters and artillery, shelling various areas in South Lebanon, as follows:

At 0445 hours Israeli occupying forces positioned within the occupied Shab'a Farms fired a number of 155-mm field artillery shells on the environs of the Kafr Shuba and Habariyah areas.

At 0450 hours two Israeli helicopters flew at medium altitude over the occupied Shab'a Farms, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

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At 0455 hours Israeli occupying forces positioned in the occupied Shab'a Farms fired a number of 155-mm artillery shells on the environs of the Habariyah area.

At 0535 hours a number of Israeli warplanes flew at high altitude over the occupied Shab'a Farms, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 0540 hours the Israeli Air Force attacked the environs of the Kafr Shuba area, firing two air-to-ground missiles.

At 0545 hours the Israeli Air Force attacked the environs of the occupied Shab'a Farms area, firing two air-to-ground missiles.

At 0610 hours the Israeli Air Force attacked the southern part of the Kafr Shuba area, firing two air-to-ground missiles.

At 0630 hours Israeli enemy forces positioned in the occupied Shab'a Farms fired a number of 155-mm artillery shells on the environs of the Kafr Shuba area.

Between 0815 and 0900 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew at medium altitude over the occupied Shab'a Farms, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 0920 and 1020 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew at medium altitude over the occupied Shab'a Farms, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

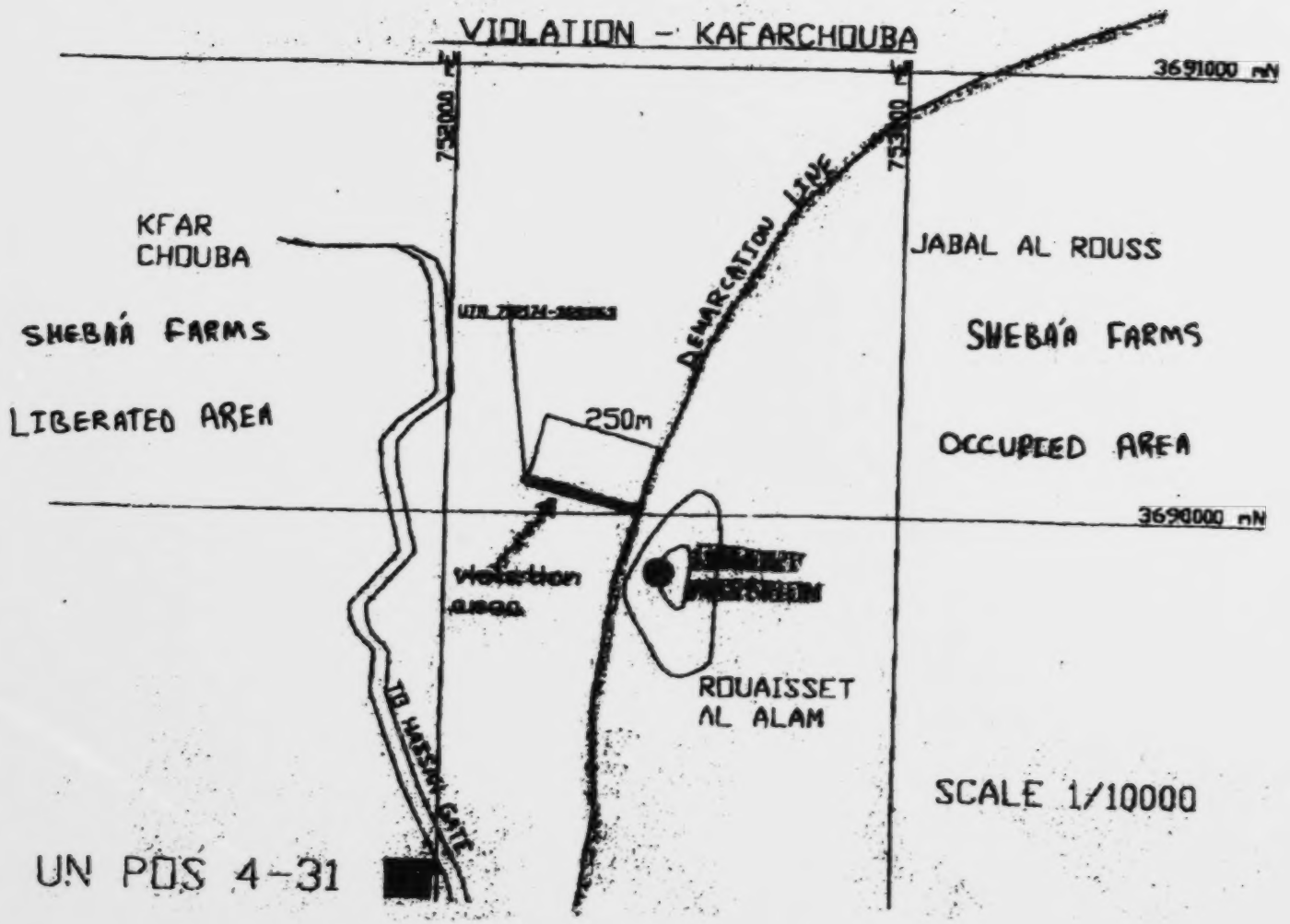
Between 1015 and 1045 hours two Israeli helicopters flew at medium altitude over the occupied Shab'a Farms, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

These grave violations are part of a series of persistent and provocative Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace and territory and are in contravention of the principles of international law and the resolutions of international legitimacy, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations has repeatedly called for their cessation.

In view of these violations and the stepping-up of Israeli threats to Lebanon and the safety of its territory and its citizens, Lebanon calls upon the Security Council to deter and prevent Israel from such dangerous acts, which pose a threat to international security and peace. Israel must assume full responsibility for those acts and for any consequences to which they may give rise.

In drawing your attention to the gravity and possible consequences of such acts, I request to have this letter of complaint circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 165
Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Financing arrangements for the United Nations Mission in Liberia for the period from 1 August 2003 to 30 June 2004

Note by the Secretary-General

1. By its resolution 58/261 of 23 December 2003 on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the General Assembly appropriated to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Liberia the amount of $564,494,300 gross ($559,284,300 net) and apportioned among Member States the amount of $450 million, for the period from 1 August 2003 to 30 June 2004.

2. As at 30 March 2004, expenditures incurred by UNMIL amounted to $237,837,300 gross ($237,260,700 net), inclusive of unliquidated obligations in the amount of $112,151,800. This represents 42 per cent of the appropriation provided by the General Assembly for the maintenance of the Mission for the 2003/04 financial period. Based on the projected requirements for the April-June 2004 period, estimated at $326,657,000 gross ($323,472,700 net), it is anticipated that the Mission's requirements for its maintenance for the 2003/04 period will be $564,494,300. The projected full utilization of resources is primarily attributable to the fact that liabilities relating to standard troop cost reimbursement, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment as well as for some operational costs were not fully obligated as at 31 March 2004, and that procurement of equipment will be completed, for which additional purchase orders are in the process of being raised before 30 June 2004. As at 30 April 2004, 13,955 troops were deployed. The deployment of troops took place at a faster pace than budgeted and additional amounts need to be obligated to cover liabilities for standard troop cost reimbursement, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment. As indicated in the table below, the amount of $114,494,300 gross ($115,943,400 net) represents the difference between the projected expenditures and amounts apportioned among Member States by the Assembly for the maintenance of UNMIL for the 2003/04 period.

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Table
Apportionment and projected expenditures for the 2003/04 period for the maintenance of UNMIL
(United States dollars)

	Gross	*Net*	*Staff assessment*
A. Projected expenditure	564 494 300	560 733 400	3 760 900
B. Apportionment	450 000 000	444 790 000	5 210 000
C. Difference (A less B)	**114 494 300**	**115 943 400**	**(1 449 100)**

3. In order to ensure timely reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments for troop costs, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment, payment of mission subsistence allowance to military observers, civilian police and international civilian staff, as well as to meet payroll costs and contractual obligations for the acquisition of equipment and for services rendered to UNMIL, it is essential that the Mission be provided with sufficient cash resources.

4. **The General Assembly is therefore requested:**

(a) **To apportion among Member States the additional amount of $114,494,300 for the period from 1 August 2003 to 30 June 2004;**

(b) **To approve the reduction in the estimated staff assessment income in the amount of $1,449,100, from $5,210,000 to $3,760,900.**

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 117 (e)
Human rights questions: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Letter dated 11 May 2004 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government I would like to bring to your kind attention a matter of grave concern to my Government.

On Friday 7 May 2004, and following the briefing in the Security Council by Bertrand Ramcharand, Acting High Commissioner for Human Rights, on the situation in Darfur, Mr. Ramcharand made statements to the press. Responding to a question, whether he condemns the Government of the Sudan [on the situation in Darfur], Mr. Ramcharand stated that, and I quote, "Yes, I condemn the Government of the Sudan".

When asked about his comment on the re-election of the Sudan to the Commission on Human Rights, he replied, and I quote, "I think a country that serves in the Commission must have an impeccable record of human rights ..." When he was further asked if the Sudan enjoys that impeccable record, he answered, "Read my report".

My Government is deeply concerned about these statements by the Acting High Commissioner. In this regard, I would like to state the following:

1. It is not customary that the High Commissioner, or the Acting High Commissioner for Human Rights, an international civil servant, "condemns" the Governments of Member States. The mandate of the High Commissioner, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 48/141, was not intended to serve as a condemnation tool targeting Member States, rather to function within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. It is further not quite customary that the High Commissioner or the Acting High Commissioner for Human Rights states his/her personal opinion on the merit of electing a Member State to a given body of the United Nations. Needless to say, in such elections, it is only the Member States who decide in an intergovernmental process on the eligibility of any Member State, consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the established

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rules of procedure. Hence, the insinuation by the statement of the Acting High Commissioner was not only quite explicit when he stated: "Read my report", but also unacceptable to my Government;

3. While bringing this serious matter to your kind attention, my Government continues to be gravely concerned about the attitude and the statements expressed by the Acting High Commissioner, in flagrant contravention to the objectivity, neutrality and impartiality commensurate with the conduct of holders of such important United Nations offices, and looks forward to assurances of full compliance by United Nations officials with those principles.

I would highly appreciate it if you would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 117 (e).

(*Signed*) Elfatih **Erwa**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/58/794

General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 138
Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Financing arrangements for the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. By its resolution 58/259 of 23 December 2003, the General Assembly decided to appropriate the amount of $59,038,300 for the maintenance of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004, in addition to the amount of $582 million already appropriated and apportioned for the same period under the terms of resolution 57/335 of 18 June 2003. On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the additional amount of $59 million was not assessed on Member States on the understanding that the Advisory Committee would review the situation at the time of its consideration of the estimates for the 2004/05 period.

2. As indicated in the note by the Secretary-General on the financial arrangements for MONUC (A/58/772), it is anticipated that the Mission will fully utilize the amount of $641,038,300 appropriated by the General Assembly for the maintenance of the Mission. The projected full utilization is attributable primarily to the full deployment of military contingents. The Secretary-General therefore requests apportionment of the additional $59,038,300 in order to ensure the timely reimbursement of troop-contributing Governments and the payment of mission subsistence allowance to military observers, civilian police and international civilian staff, as well as to meet payroll costs and contractual obligations for the acquisition of equipment and for services rendered to MONUC.

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3. The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of MONUC for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 is indicated in paragraph 5 of the aforementioned note by the Secretary-General. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the amount of $59,038,300 be assessed and apportioned among Member States.**

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Agenda item 140
Financing of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor

Interim budget for the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2004

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

Pending submission to the General Assembly during its fifty-ninth session of a full budget for the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET) for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, including results-based frameworks, the present report contains the interim budget for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2004, which reflects preliminary financial requirements of UNMISET and amounts to $45,728,400 exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind.

In its resolution 1543 (2004) of 14 May 2004, the Security Council extended UNMISET for a period of six months, with a view to extending the mandate for a further and final period of six months, until 20 May 2005. The Council also decided to reduce the size of UNMISET and revise its tasks. Owing to the extension of the Mission, the present report supersedes the budgetary proposals in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 December 2003 on the financing of UNMISET (A/58/645) which contained the Mission's liquidation budget.

The present interim budget provides for the deployment of 42 military liaison officers, 310 military contingent personnel, a 125-person International Response Unit, 157 civilian police, 58 civilian advisers, 278 international staff, 614 national staff including 21 national officers and 144 United Nations Volunteers.

Human resources requirements of UNMISET have been presented at an aggregate level, comprising military and civilian personnel, executive direction and management, substantive and support staff. During the budget period, the Mission plans to deliver a number of support outputs as shown in section II of the present report.

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 July to 31 December 2004
Category	*Cost estimates*
Military and police personnel	10 011.0
Civilian personnel	18 921.2
Operational costs	16 796.2
Gross requirements	**45 728.4**
Staff assessment income	3 129.6
Net requirements	**42 598.8**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	30.0
Total requirements	**45 758.4**

Human resources

Category of personnel[a]	*1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004*	*1 July to 31 December 2004*
Military observers	95	42
Military contingents	3 405	310
Civilian police	550	157
Formed police units	125	—
International Response Unit	—	125
International staff	399	278
National staff[b]	928	614
United Nations Volunteers	201	144

[a] Represents highest level of proposed/authorized strength.

[b] Includes National Officers and national General Service staff.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Mandate of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor

1. The mandate of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1410 (2002) of 17 May 2002. In resolution 1480 (2003) of 19 May 2003, the Council extended UNMISET for a further 12-month period until 20 May 2004. Subsequently, in its resolution 1543 (2004) of 14 May 2004, the Security Council welcomed the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend UNMISET for a further, one-year consolidation phase and decided to extended the Mission for a period of six months, with a view to subsequently extending the mandate for a further and final period of six months, until 20 May 2005. The Council also decided to reduce the size of UNMISET and revise its tasks.

2. UNMISET is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective, namely, security, stability and self-sufficiency in Timor-Leste. Pending finalization of the Mission's results-based frameworks, UNMISET plans to deliver during the budget period a number of support outputs as shown in section II of the present report, to enable continuity of the Mission's operations.

3. During its consolidation phase, UNMISET would be headed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General at the Assistant Secretary-General level, assisted by a Deputy Special Representative at the D-2 level. Military operations would be headed by a Force Commander at the D-2 level.

4. The headquarters of the Mission would be maintained in Dili. UNMISET would include 42 military liaison officers, 310 formed troops and a 125-person International Response Unit; 157 police advisers led by a Senior Police Adviser; 58 civilian advisers and civilian personnel comprising 278 international staff, 614 national staff including 21 national officers and 144 United Nations Volunteers. The Mission would utilize assets acquired during prior financial periods and would continue disposal of assets no longer required to support its reduced operations.

II. Support outputs for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2004

Military and civilian police

- Verified and monitored contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment in respect of 310 contingent personnel and a 125-person International Response Unit
- Supplied 310 contingent personnel and a 125-person International Response Unit with catering services and bottled water

Civilian personnel

- Administered 1,094 civilian personnel (includes 278 international staff, 21 national officers, 593 national staff, 144 United Nations Volunteers and 58 civilian advisers in the Civilian Support Group)
- Checked out 250 civilian staff

Facilities and infrastructure

- Maintained 128 buildings and provided electrical power generation through the use of 46 generators
- Closed and returned 15 properties to the Government of Timor-Leste

Ground transportation

- Maintained and operated 365 United Nations-owned vehicles
- Provided fuel and lubricants for 365 United Nations-owned vehicles and approximately 100 contingent-owned vehicles

Air transportation

- Managed and inspected 2 military and 4 commercially contracted rotary-wing aircraft

Communications

- Maintained a communications network consisting of 4 earth stations and a country-wide VHF and microwave telephone network servicing all components of the Mission, including police, throughout Timor-Leste

Information technology

- Maintained local and wide-area networks consisting of 764 workstations

Medical

- Established, operated and maintained a level-1 plus medical facility in Dili, consisting of a five-bed clinic, and established and operated a level-1 medical facility in Moleana

Other supplies, services and equipment

- Disposed of 14,300 items of United Nations-owned equipment
- Reconciled and closed 5 major contracts and 250 purchase orders
- Made five major shipments of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment

III. Resource requirements

A. Overall resources

Overall

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*1 July to 31 December 2004* *Cost estimates*
Military and police personnel	
Military observers	807.2
Military contingents	6 186.5
Civilian police	3 017.3
Formed police units	—
Subtotal	**10 011.0**
Civilian personnel	
International staff	15 297.8
National staff	1 402.8
United Nations Volunteers	2 220.6
Subtotal	**18 921.2**
Operational costs	
General temporary assistance	4 003.6
Government-provided personnel	—
Civilian electoral observers	—
Consultants	82.1
Official travel	262.1
Facilities and infrastructure	3 540.6
Ground transportation	1 170.6
Air transportation	4 976.6
Naval transportation	—
Communications	1 126.5
Information technology	272.6
Medical	179.5
Special equipment	81.1
Other supplies, services and equipment	1 100.9
Quick-impact projects	—
Subtotal	**16 796.2**
Gross requirements	**45 728.4**
Staff assessment income	3 129.6
Net requirements	**42 598.8**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[a]	30.0
Total requirements	**45 758.4**

[a] Inclusive of a contribution valued at $30,000 from the Government of the Northern Territory of Australia.

B. Human resources

1. Military and police personnel[a]

	Authorized
Military observers	42
Military contingents	310
International Response Unit	125
Civilian police	157

[a] Represents highest level of authorized strength.

2. Civilian personnel

Proposed interim staffing establishment

	USG -ASG	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P 1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Total International***	*National Officers*	*National staff*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Executive direction and management	1	1	4	3	5	—	—	**14**	2	4	4	**24**
Substantive offices	—	5	25	47	12	—	—	**89**	19	141	49	**298**
Division of Administration[a]	—	3	22	22	128	—	—	**175**	—	448	91	**714**
Total	**1**	**9**	**51**	**72**	**145**	**—**	**—**	**278**	**21**	**593**	**144**	**1 036**

[a] Includes 25 international staff, 50 national staff and 35 United Nations Volunteers in the Administrative Liquidation Group as detailed in section (c) below.

(a) Executive direction and management

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

	USG -ASG	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Total International***	*National Officers*	*National staff*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Proposed	1	1	4	3	5	—	—	**14**	2	4	4	**24**

5. Overall mission direction and management would be provided by the immediate Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General at the Assistant Secretary-General level assists the Secretary-General in the implementation of the mandate of UNMISET and would be responsible for the overall management of the Mission. The Special Representative would be supported by a Deputy Special Representative at the D-2 level. The Force Commander, the Senior Police Adviser and the heads of the Serious Crimes Unit, Political Affairs Office, Human Rights Office, Legal Affairs Office, Public Information Office and the Civilian Support Group Liaison

Office, as well as the Chief Administrative Officer, would all report directly to the Special Representative.

(b) Substantive offices

	USG -ASG	D-2 -D-1	P-5 -P-4	P-3 -P-1	Field Service	General Service	Security Service	Total International	National Officers	National staff	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Proposed	—	5	25	47	12	—	—	**89**	19	141	49	**298**

6. The proposed substantive staffing establishment of UNMISET summarized above includes the Offices of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Force Commander and the Senior Police Adviser and would comprise the Serious Crimes Unit, Political Affairs Office, Human Rights Office, Legal Affairs Office, Public Information Office and the Civilian Support Group Liaison Office as detailed in the organizational chart in the annex to the present report.

(c) Support

Division of Administration

	USG -ASG	D-2 -D-1	P-5 -P-4	P-3 -P-1	Field Service	General Service	Security Service	Total International	National Officers	National staff	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Mission	—	1	17	19	113	—	—	**150**	—	398	56	**604**
Liquidation	—	2	5	3	15	—	—	**25**	—	50	35	**110**
Total	**—**	**3**	**22**	**22**	**128**	**—**	**—**	**175**	**—**	**448**	**91**	**714**

7. The Division of Administration would be headed by a Chief Administrative Officer (D-1), reporting directly to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and would comprise the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, Administrative and Integrated Support Services as detailed in the organizational chart in the annex to the present report. The Division would be responsible for providing security, administrative, logistical and technical support to the military, civilian police and substantive staff of UNMISET in the implementation of the Mission's mandate.

8. In connection with activities related to the downsizing of the Mission and disposal of its assets, the proposed staffing establishment for the budget period also provides for the retention of an Administrative Liquidation Group for up to three months (July-September 2004), comprising 25 international staff, 35 United Nations Volunteers and 50 national staff. Each of the incumbents of the proposed posts in the Administrative Liquidation Group would be assigned a specific task with a fixed end-date, with the Director of Administration (D-2) and the Chief of Integrated Support Services (D-1) completing their assignments at the end of July and August 2004, respectively.

IV. Analysis of resource requirements

	Cost estimates
Military observers	$807,200

9. Provision of $807,200 under this heading reflects requirements with respect to the mission subsistence and clothing allowances, travel costs and death and disability compensation for 42 military liaison officers deployed from 1 July 2004, whose entitlements would be identical to those of military observers. The estimated requirements are based on the full authorized strength during the budget period.

	Cost estimates
Military contingents	$6,186,500

10. Provision of $6,186,500 under this heading reflects requirements with respect to troop costs, contingent-owned equipment reimbursement, emplacement and rotation of contingent personnel, daily and recreational leave allowances, death and disability compensation, rations and freight costs related to the deployment of contingent-owned equipment for both military contingents and the International Response Unit. The estimated requirements are based on the full authorized strength of these units during the budget period.

	Cost estimates
Civilian police	$3,017,300

11. Provision of $3,017,300 under this heading reflects requirements with respect to mission subsistence allowance, travel costs, clothing allowance and death and disability compensation for 157 civilian police. The estimated requirements are based on the full authorized strength of civilian police during the budget period.

	Cost estimates
International staff	$15,297,800

12. Provision of $15,297,800 under this heading reflects requirements with respect to international staff salaries, staff assessment, common staff costs and mission subsistence allowance. It is based on the retention of 278 international staff during the period July to September 2004 and the proposed staffing establishment of 253 personnel thereafter. The cost estimates have been adjusted by the application of a 10 per cent turnover factor.

13. International staff costs have been computed based on the New York standard salary scale in respect of 10 per cent of the proposed posts. Staff costs for the remaining 90 per cent of posts are based on salary scales for appointments of limited duration.

	Cost estimates
National staff	$1,402,800

14. Provision of $1,402,800 under this heading reflects requirements with respect to national staff salaries, staff assessment and common staff costs. It is based on the proposed establishment of 21 national officers posts, all in substantive areas, and the retention of 593 national staff during the period July to September 2004, with the proposed reduced staffing establishment of 564 personnel, including 21 national officers thereafter. The requirements for national staff costs take into account a 10 per cent turnover factor and are based on the revised salary scales for national officers and national staff effective 1 October 2003.

	Cost estimates
United Nations Volunteers	$2,220,600

15. Provision of $2,220,600 under this heading reflects requirements with respect to costs related to the retention of 144 United Nations Volunteers during July to September 2004 and the deployment of 109 volunteers thereafter.

	Cost estimates
General temporary assistance	$4,003,600

16. Provision of $4,003,600 under this heading reflects requirements for 58 civilian advisers to the Government of Timor-Leste and includes temporary assistance funding for sickness and maternity leave replacements for national staff. The cost estimate is based on the international staff salary scale (15 P-5, 31 P-4, 11 P-3, and 1 P-2) and takes into account a 10 per cent vacancy rate.

	Cost estimates
Consultants	$82,100

17. Provision of $82,100 under this heading reflects requirements for the engagement of consultants in the areas of border discussions; counter-terrorism; evaluation of the Civilian Support Group; human trafficking; governmental transparency and accountability; and justice sector enhancement.

	Cost estimates
Official travel	$262,100

18. Provision of $262,100 under this heading reflects requirements for official travel costs, including travel of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and senior staff for consultations and meetings and travel of New York Headquarters staff to Timor-Leste for providing support on various aspects of the peace process, as well as logistical and administrative assistance to the Mission and training-related travel (communications and information technology technical support, general management, procurement).

	Cost estimates
Facilities and infrastructure	$3,540,600

19. Provision of $3,540,600 under this heading reflects requirements for the rental of premises, acquisition of supplies and provision of maintenance and construction services including the improvements to the Mission's security infrastructure, as well as the estimated requirements in the amount of $575,700 for the reimbursement of troop-contributing countries for self-sustainment costs.

	Cost estimates
Ground transportation	$1,170,600

20. Provision of $1,170,600 under this heading reflects requirements for the operation of the Mission's fleet of 365 United Nations-owned vehicles and 100 contingent-owned vehicles and represents estimated costs related to vehicles' repairs and maintenance, liability insurance, spare parts and diesel fuel, oil and lubricants.

	Cost estimates
Air transportation	$4,976,600

21. During the budget period, the Mission would maintain a fleet of six rotary-wing aircraft comprising two military and four commercially contracted helicopters, as well as contract one fixed-wing aircraft for 120 round-trip journeys between Dili and Darwin (including emergency aero-medical evacuation lights).

22. Provision of $4,976,600 under this heading reflects requirements for the rental and operating costs of six rotary-wing aircraft (aviation fuel, oil and lubricants, liability insurance, and aircrew subsistence allowance), all-inclusive fixed-wing aircraft charter costs, as well as supplies and landing fees and ground handling charges for all aircraft.

	Cost estimates
Communications	$1,126,500

23. Provision of $1,126,500 under this heading reflects requirements with respect to the maintenance and operation of the Mission's communications network (satellite, VHF and HF radio, microwave and rural telephone links) and represents estimated costs of communications equipment repair and spare parts, as well as commercial communications. The estimate also provides for the reimbursement of troop-contributing countries for self-sustainment costs in the amount of $198,500.

	Cost estimates
Information technology	$272,600

24. Provision of $272,600 under this heading reflects requirements with respect to the maintenance and operation of the Mission's information technology networks and estimated costs of data-processing equipment repair and spare parts.

	Cost estimates
Medical	$179,500

25. Provision of $179,500 under this heading reflects requirements with respect to the maintenance and operation of a level-1 plus medical facility in Dili, a level-1 medical facility in Moleana, medical services including external consultations, hospitalization as well as medical supplies (vaccines, malaria prophylaxis, HIV protection for military personnel). The estimate also provides for the estimated cost of the reimbursement of troop-contributing countries for self-sustainment in the amount of $66,000.

	Cost estimates
Special equipment	$81,100

26. Provision of $81,100 under this heading reflects requirements with respect to the reimbursement of troop-contributing countries for self-sustainment (explosive ordnance disposal and observation).

	Cost estimates
Other supplies, services and equipment	$1,100,900

27. Provision of $1,100,900 under this heading reflects requirements with respect to freight and related costs in connection with the shipment of vehicles and various items of equipment to other missions and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for temporary storage, as well as supplies, uniform items, flags and decals and bank charges, training fees and supplies.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

28. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNMISET are:**

(a) **Appropriation of the amount of $45,728,400 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2004;**

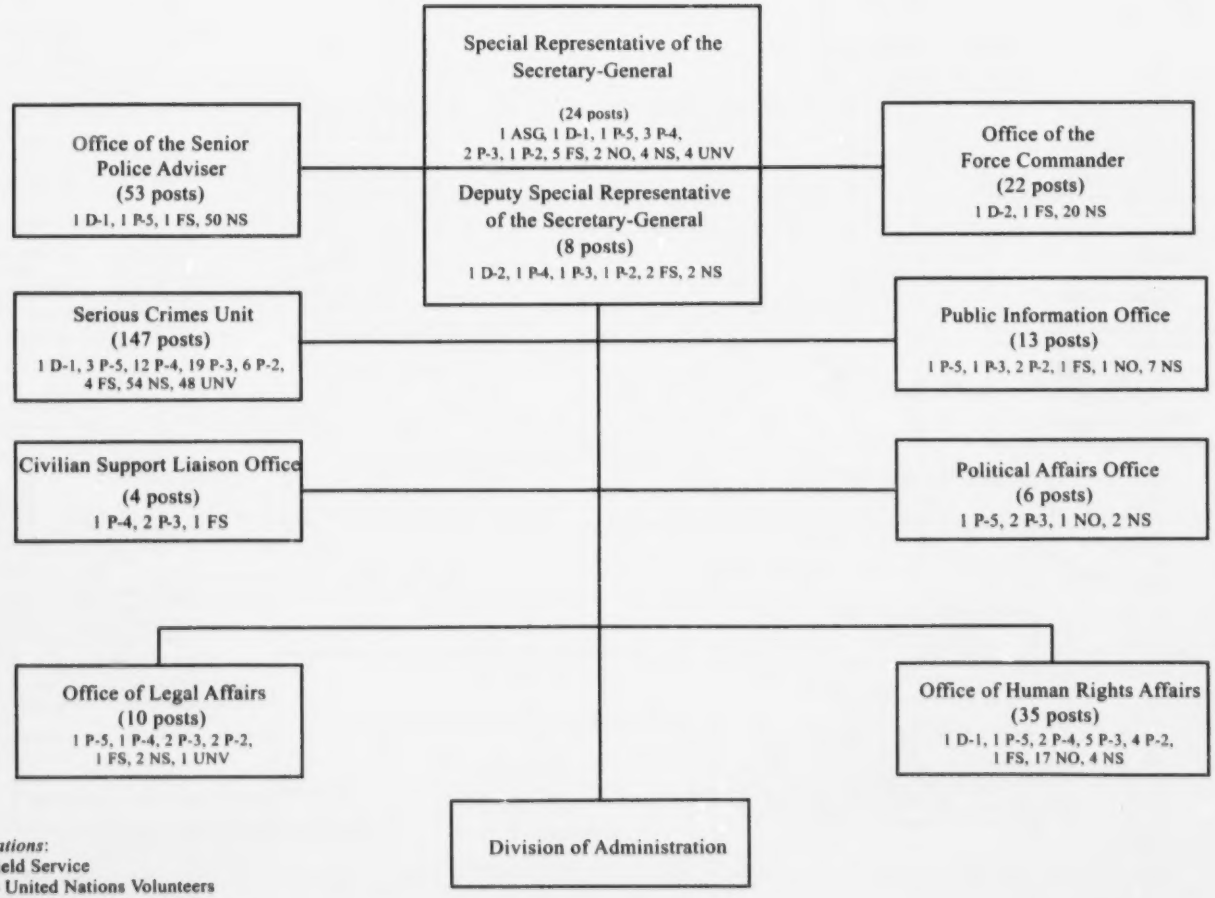
(b) **Assessment of the amount of $35,566,520 for the period from 1 July to 20 November 2004;**

(c) **Assessment of the amount of $10,161,880 at a monthly rate of $7,621,400 for the period from 21 November to 31 December 2004, should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the Mission.**

Annex

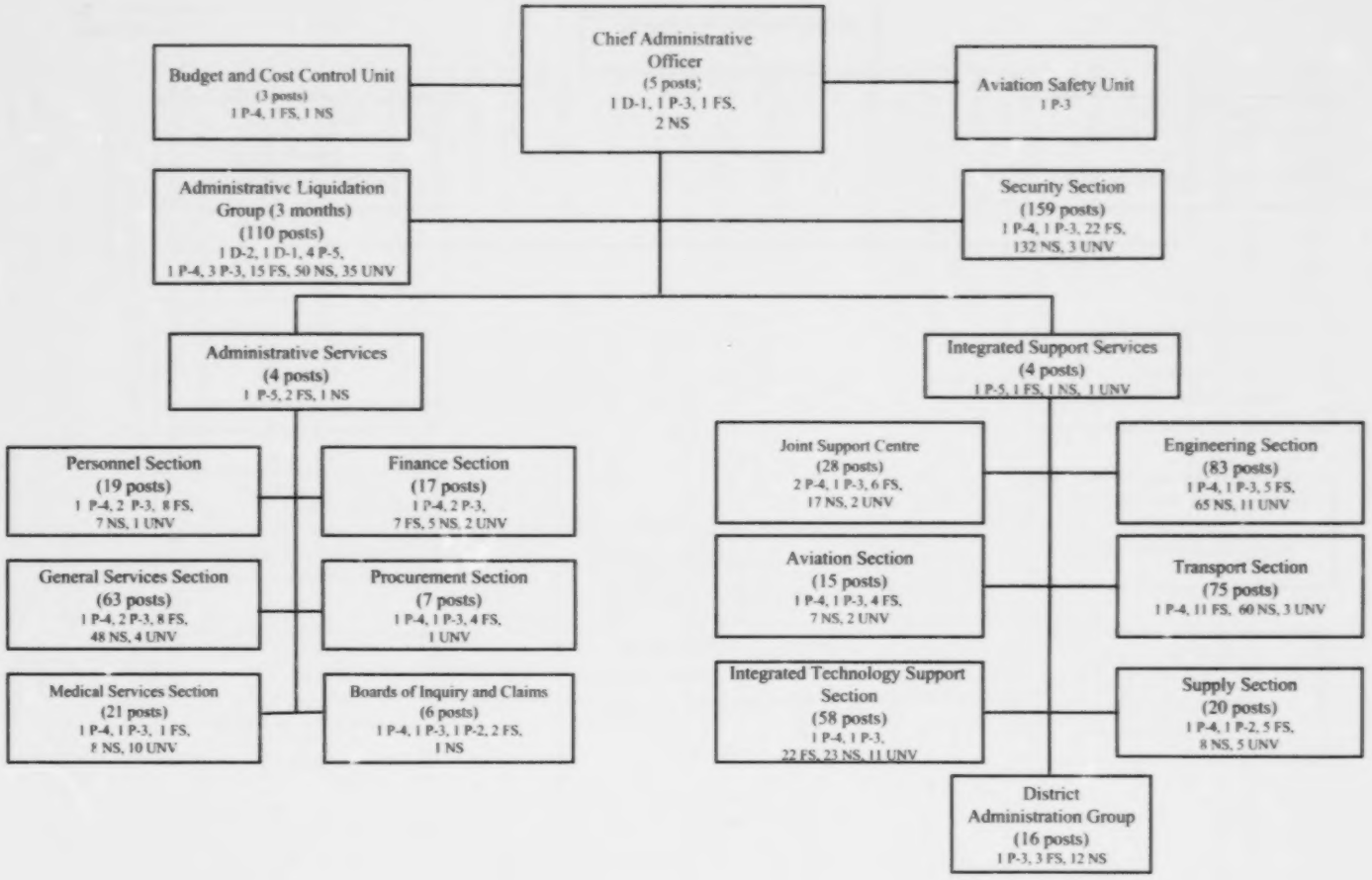
Interim organization chart

A. Substantive offices


Special Representative of the Secretary-General
(24 posts)
1 ASG, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 5 FS, 2 NO, 4 NS, 4 UNV
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
(8 posts)
1 D-2, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 2 FS, 2 NS
Office of the Senior Police Adviser
(53 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 FS, 50 NS
Office of the Force Commander
(22 posts)
1 D-2, 1 FS, 20 NS
Serious Crimes Unit
(147 posts)
1 D-1, 3 P-5, 12 P-4, 19 P-3, 6 P-2, 4 FS, 54 NS, 48 UNV
Public Information Office
(13 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-3, 2 P-2, 1 FS, 1 NO, 7 NS
Civilian Support Liaison Office
(4 posts)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 FS
Political Affairs Office
(6 posts)
1 P-5, 2 P-3, 1 NO, 2 NS
Office of Legal Affairs
(10 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 P-2, 1 FS, 2 NS, 1 UNV
Office of Human Rights Affairs
(35 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 5 P-3, 4 P-2, 1 FS, 17 NO, 4 NS
Division of Administration

Abbreviations:
FS — Field Service
UNV — United Nations Volunteers
NO — National Professional Officer
NS — National staff (General Service)

B. Administrative offices


Chief Administrative Officer
(5 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-3, 1 FS, 2 NS
Budget and Cost Control Unit
(3 posts)
1 P-4, 1 FS, 1 NS
Aviation Safety Unit
1 P-3
Administrative Liquidation Group (3 months)
(110 posts)
1 D-2, 1 D-1, 4 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3, 15 FS, 50 NS, 35 UNV
Security Section
(159 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 22 FS, 132 NS, 3 UNV
Administrative Services
(4 posts)
1 P-5, 2 FS, 1 NS
Integrated Support Services
(4 posts)
1 P-5, 1 FS, 1 NS, 1 UNV
Personnel Section
(19 posts)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 8 FS, 7 NS, 1 UNV
Finance Section
(17 posts)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 7 FS, 5 NS, 2 UNV
General Services Section
(63 posts)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 8 FS, 48 NS, 4 UNV
Procurement Section
(7 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 4 FS, 1 UNV
Medical Services Section
(21 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 FS, 8 NS, 10 UNV
Boards of Inquiry and Claims
(6 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 2 FS, 1 NS
Joint Support Centre
(28 posts)
2 P-4, 1 P-3, 6 FS, 17 NS, 2 UNV
Engineering Section
(83 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 5 FS, 65 NS, 11 UNV
Aviation Section
(15 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 4 FS, 7 NS, 2 UNV
Transport Section
(75 posts)
1 P-4, 11 FS, 60 NS, 3 UNV
Integrated Technology Support Section
(58 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 22 FS, 23 NS, 11 UNV
Supply Section
(20 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-2, 5 FS, 8 NS, 5 UNV
District Administration Group
(16 posts)
1 P-3, 3 FS, 12 NS

Map

UNMISET
Deployment as of
April 2004
International boundary
District boundary
Subdistrict boundary
National capital
District seat
Town, village
Airport
INDONESIA
TIMOR-LESTE
Timor Sea
Strait of Wetar
Sawu Sea
DILI
LIQUICA
AILEU
ERMERA
BOBONARO
MANUFAHI
MANATUTO
BAUCAU
LAUTEM
VIQUEQUE
OECUSSI
AMBENO
COVALIMA
ANIARO
Wetar Island
Liran Island
Atauro Island
Kisar Island
Tutuala
Com
Laga
Baucau
Viqueque
Lacluta
Natarbora
Manatuto
Laclubar
Same
Alas
Holudo
Maubisse
Hatolia
Aileu
Ermera
Gleno
Maubara
Liquica
Bazar-Tete
Fatuaco
Punilala
Letefoho
Turiscai
Hato Builico
Hato Udo
Ainaro
Mape
Zumalai
Betano
Suai
Fatoludo
Lolotoe
Atambua
Kefamenanu
Pante Macassar
Oe Silo
Citrana
Nitibe
Passabe
Wini
Ilomar
Lore
Lospalos
Laulem
Mehara
Fuiloro
Lautem
Laivai
Lore
Laga
Atelari
Kelikai
Baguia
Abo
Uatolari
Uatucarabau
Vemasse
Cai Rui
Venilale
Ossu
Beacu
Banque
Natarbora
Lacluta
Laleia
Bucoli
Metinaro
Lakio
Turiscai
Laclubar
Maubisse
Hato Builico
Same
Alas
Holudo
Ainaro
Mape
Zumalai
Betano
Suai
Fatoludo
Lolotoe
Atambua
Kefamenanu
Pante Macassar
Oe Silo
Citrana
Nitibe
Passabe
Wini
Ilomar
Lore
Lospalos
Laulem
Mehara
Fuiloro